

HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI BULLETIN



HANS ZINSSER

AMERICAN RED CROSS-HARVARD HOSPITAL

MEDICINE ON THE LABRADOR

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THE PATIENT WITH MILD DEPRESSION

THE patient with mild depression usually presents a clinical picture characterized by the following symptoms:

(1) apathy, discouragement and undue pessimism; (2) subjective difficulty in thinking, in concentrating and in initiating and accomplishing usual tasks; (3) subjective sensations of weakness and exhaustion; (4) hypochondria (undue preoccupation with vague somatic complaints such as palpitation or gastro-intestinal disorders which may have no organic basis).

If, in the judgment of the physician, such a patient will be benefited by a sense of increased energy, mental alertness and capacity for work, the administration of 'Benzedrine Sulfate Tablets', with their striking effect upon mood, will often accomplish the desired result. In favorable cases, the drug will also make the patient more accessible to the physician.

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Initial dosage should be small, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet (2.5 to 5 mg.). If there is no effect this should be increased progressively. "Normal Dosage" is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tablets (5 to 20 mg.) daily, administered in one or two doses before noon.



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Council Seals
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HANS ZINSSER

Hans Zinsser, 1878-1940

The late Charles Wilder Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology was born in New York City on November 17, 1878. He died on September 4, 1940. In 1905 he married Ruby Handforth Kunz of New York City. Surviving are his widow and two children: Gretel, who some years ago married Mr. Vernon Munroe, Jr., and Hans H. who recently married Miss Anne S. Drinker. The son and his wife are students of medicine at Columbia University.

A passionately patriotic American, whose forebears were German Social-Democrats, Hans Zinsser always maintained a liberal viewpoint and an open mind. Nothing of human interest was alien to him. He had a wide knowledge of the literature of America, England, France and Germany, as well as a keen appreciation of music. He was an accomplished horseman and he rode to hounds with zest.

Zinsser's textbooks on bacteriology and immunology are standard works of a high order. Unlike some other medical books, they were frequently revised with scrupulous care. His reputation as a scientist rests, however, on a solid foundation of research which his genius guided into fruitful channels. The most notable contributions related to the bacteriology and immunology of typhus fever. Studies of typhus fever, begun in Serbia in 1915, were extended in the laboratory of Nicolle in Tunis, by expeditionary work in Mexico, and by intensive research carried out over a long period of years in the laboratory at Harvard. The work of Zinsser and his associates in this field has laid a sound foundation for mass vaccination against both the European and the murine forms of typhus fever. This is an achievement of the first order. Among Zinsser's pronounced professional characteristics were a militant scientific integrity, unswerving loyalty to his subject and intense application to the work in hand.

Great bacteriologist though he was, and preeminent as such throughout the world, Zinsser became known to a host of laymen as a man of letters. Two books written for laymen,* reveal his philosophy as a physician and scientist, and also his attitude toward other aspects of life. These books show him as a clear scientific thinker, a learned essayist, a philosopher and a humorist. He ridiculed cant and pose, but he was not malicious.

To say these things is merely, as it were, to describe the skeleton of the man. The flesh was composed of zest for life, joy in work, gay, Puck-like humor, wit, good fellowship, and loving kindness. The bone of his bone was love and spiritual feeling. Zinsser's deeply emotional nature illuminates the poetry which he published in the *Atlantic Monthly* and elsewhere, under the pseudonym of "R. S." Deep feeling shines, also, through his "Untheological Reflections," published about ten years ago.** Unlike his other prose, this essay has a striking lyric quality. In it he said that:

"Deep implanted in the mind of man, as much a part of his biology as laws of nourishment and growth, a hunger for spiritual development is rooted. . . . Christ is reborn in every little child—and that which we revere in him is but a something in ourselves which answers to his voice. . . . It speaks to those who know that love is giving; guides hands that seek the shoulder of a friend; and sits in empty rooms with him who grieves.

"Conscience, pity, honor, sense of justice—untaught, they grow as organs of the mind.

"And all this lends conviction to belief

*"Rats, Lice and History." 1935. Boston. Little, Brown & Company. "As I Remember Him. The Biography of R. S." 1940. Boston. Little, Brown & Company.

**"Untheological Reflections." 1929. Boston. The Atlantic Monthly. July.

that there is some consistent, basic law which underlies the spirit of compassion, of charity and the nobilities of life by which we are impelled without volition, upward, whither no one knows, to some as yet unfathomed, surely harmonious end."

Writing little more than a year before his death, Zinsser said of "R. S." that:

"He was not, at any time, tempted to seek strength in wishful surrender to a religious faith in which far greater men than he had taken refuge just before death. . . . Indeed, he became more firm in his determination to see things out consistently along his own lines of resignation to agnostic uncertainty—as his father had done before him. Moving further away, therefore, from faith in any comprehensible conception of God, he yet grew closer in conviction of the wisdom and guiding integrity of the compassionate philosophy of Christ."

As against an earlier conviction of the advantages of sudden and unexpected death, "R. S." came at the last to cherish the thought that he had been granted time to compose his spirit. During this period he perceived more vividly the beauties of the natural world and, with heightened sensibility experienced the joys of association with family and friends. These feelings

are beautifully and touchingly expressed in Zinsser's last sonnet.*

Now is death merciful. He calls me hence
Gently, with friendly soothing of my fears
Of ugly age and feeble impotence
And cruel disintegration of slow years.
Nor does he leap upon me unaware
Like some wild beast that hungers for its prey,
But gives me kindly warning to prepare:
Before I go, to kiss your tears away.

How sweet the summer! And the autumn shone
Late warmth within our hearts as in the sky,
Ripening rich harvests that our love had sown.
How good that 'ere the winter comes, I die!
Then, ageless, in your heart I'll come to rest
Serene and proud, as when you loved me best.

Lewis Mumford** has well said of man: "That which alone endures on earth is the spirit in which he understands and meets his fate. This he passes on to his children and his comrades: only a breath indeed, but the breath of life."

Hans Zinsser bequeathed the Breath of Life to his family, his students, his readers, and his friends.

GEORGE CHEEVER SHATTUCK, '05.

*Reprinted by permission of the Atlantic Monthly. First printed in their issue of May, 1939.

**Mumford, Lewis. "Faith for Living." 1940. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Company.

DEGREES

Columbia University—A.B., 1899; A.M., M.D., 1903; Sc.D. hon., 1929.

Western Reserve University—Sc.D. hon., 1931.

Lehigh University—Sc.D. hon., 1933.

Yale University—S.D. hon., 1939.

Harvard University—S.D. hon., 1939.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS HELD

Stanford University—1910-11—Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology. 1911-13—Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology.

Columbia University—1913-23—Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology.

Harvard University—1923-35—Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology. 1935-40—Charles Wilder Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology.

American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to Serbia. Bacteriologist, 1915.

United States Army Medical Corps, 1917-19, attaining the rank of Colonel.

League of Nations Sanitary Commissioner to Russia, 1923.

Exchange Professor, Paris, 1935.

Exchange Professor, Peiping University Medical College, 1938.

HONORS: (Partial List)

Member: National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, The Harvey Society, Association of American Physicians, American College of Surgeons.

Committees: Nobel Prize Award, Theobald Smith Award, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Decorations—Distinguished Service Medal, U. S. A., Order of St. Sava, Serbia, Légion d'Honneur, France.

American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital

Washington, D. C., August 18—(Released by the University News Office and the American Red Cross)—Joint announcement was made today by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, of the proposed establishment of a 100 bed hospital in England for the study and treatment of communicable diseases under wartime conditions.

Simultaneously President Conant announced the formation of a new Harvard Public Health Unit for field and laboratory work in epidemiology in Great Britain. The Harvard Unit and the hospital will work together on these problems. The hospital, to be known as the American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital, will be constructed and financed by the American Red Cross. Harvard University will furnish the medical staff of the hospital and assume responsibility for the scientific work.

The purpose of this joint undertaking in addition to fulfilling an urgent need in England, Dr. Conant and Mr. Davis said in their announcement, will be to acquire valuable information both relating to the control of epidemics under unusual or wartime conditions and to the organization of temporary, mobile hospitals under similar conditions. This information might be of great value in the United States in the event of defense or other emergencies the sponsors believe.

The work of the Harvard Unit has already begun with the arrival in London last week of Dr. John E. Gordon, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology in the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. John R. Mote of Boston. These men are in England at the special invitation of the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British Minister of Health. This Unit has been a subject of study between Harvard and the British authorities for some time. The combined project of Unit and Hospital was evolved from these consultations.

In the co-operative project for hospital assistance, the Red Cross will undertake to

furnish the structure and equipment of a temporary or hut type of hospital, to be fabricated in this country, transported to England, and set up there on foundations provided by the British Ministry of Health. It will also undertake to furnish the nursing and non-professional members of the staff and certain supplies for its operation.

The Harvard Unit will furnish the medical staff of the hospital, Dr. Gordon to serve as its director under appointment from the Red Cross, as well as director of the Harvard Unit.

A joint announcement of Mr. Davis and President Conant was as follows:

"This project will not only fill an urgent need in England, thereby bringing expert and tangible aid to a hard pressed people, but also will provide experimental information of great value to work of the Red Cross and American doctors.

"The staff of the Unit and Hospital will be in a position to acquire information on problems of public health under conditions of modern warfare which may be of greatest value in the preparation of an efficient and intelligent defense program for this country.

"Aside from the importance of information obtained from the point of view of national defense, such data would have broad value under conditions of natural disaster or any other event which causes broad dislocation and shifts in populations. Thus it would be helpful to the Red Cross in pursuit of its humanitarian aims in peacetime as well as wartime.

"The project further provides for three related undertakings each of which is essential to the effectiveness of the whole. These are:

- (1) The study by a group of mobile investigators of epidemics and communicable disease under unusual or wartime conditions as they occur in the field.

- (2) The organization of a laboratory for the investigation of problems which arise from field studies and the observation of patients in the hospital.

(3) The establishment of an emergency type of hospital which will provide for the care of patients and which in connection with the laboratory will supply opportunity for the extended study of disease processes initially observed in field and laboratory.

"The first two undertakings will be carried out by the Harvard Public Health Unit; the third by the American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital.

"Among the subjects in which the project would be equipped to render assistance and to secure information are the tendency to acute outbreaks of the more common contagious diseases in the early stages of unusual concentrations of population, whether civilians or untrained troops; and the many new problems resulting from constant bombardment or threat of bombardment from the air of civilians, including the special problem involved in the mass transportation of children.

"There is also the vital question of the great pandemic plagues which often accompany war. Leading among these is influenza, the results of which are vividly in the minds of the American people following our experiences in the last war. It will be recalled that in the influenza epidemic of 1918 there were nearly 475,000 cases in the United States and 15,750 deaths. There also were 8,000 deaths from pneumonia. Historically world-wide epidemics of influenza have occurred at somewhere near twenty-five year intervals and have tended to go with war. It is therefore clearly in the minds of medical experts that conditions are ripe for the appearance of another of the dangerous series of outbreaks of this disease.

"Relating to the more common types of communicable diseases it is interesting to recall that there were 2,100 deaths from measles among enlisted men in the United States in the last war. During 1918 there were 103,000 cases of mumps and during the same year there were 1,700 cases of spinal meningitis resulting in 600 deaths.

"Work directed towards the prevention of epidemics at the danger point—where

actual war conditions obtain—would be of great service. And any information to be derived on the entire subject would be of tremendous importance, not only from the humanitarian point of view but also from the strictly practical one of national safety."

Dr. Gordon, who will head the venture, is a recognized leader in the epidemiological phase of public health work. He was formerly Medical Director of the Division of Communicable Diseases at Herman Kiefer Hospital, Detroit, and in addition has had experience under unusual conditions in foreign field work, having spent three years recently in work on communicable diseases in the Balkans. He has been associated in his work with, and is well known to, many leaders in the British Ministry of Health.

Dr. Mote was graduated from the University of Arizona in 1930 and from Harvard Medical School in 1935. He has been for 5 years on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital in Boston. He is assistant in preventive medicine and epidemiology in the Harvard Medical School.

A marked contributor to the development of the project has also been Professor R. P. Linstead of Harvard, who has been in England since early July. He has served there as Harvard's advance agent in discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Health. The cooperative venture has evolved from his negotiations.

The relation between Harvard University and the American Red Cross will be analogous to that now existing between the Harvard Medical School and the trustees of various teaching hospitals in Boston, President Conant explained. The Red Cross will be responsible for the general management of the Hospital. Dr. Gordon and the superintendent of the Hospital, to be appointed by the Red Cross in consultation with Dr. Gordon, will report to the Red Cross on matters of general management. On scientific and clinical phases of the hospital work in addition to laboratory and field work of the Harvard Unit, Dr. Gordon will be responsible to and report to Harvard University.

Medicine on the Labrador

BY CHARLES S. CURTIS, M.D., '13

Harvard medical students and graduates have for many years played an important part in the medical work of the Grenfell Mission on the coast of northern Newfoundland and Labrador. John Mason Little was in charge of its largest hospital for ten years and since his retirement in 1918 I have carried on the work. Some of the Harvard medical students who have spent a summer or a winter on the coast are: Benjamin Alton, Richard Ohler, James Janney, Harrison Kennard, George Van Gorder, Dudley Merrill, Charles Walcott, Theodore Badger. Dr. Badger is now president of the New England Grenfell Association and a director of the International Grenfell Association. Dr. Alexander Forbes has charted the coast of Labrador from airplane thus adding immensely to the safety of navigation.

In the early years of the mission the work was entirely medical, but in that isolated country with no other institutions caring for the welfare of the people, the founder of the mission, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, soon discovered that its medical work of relieving suffering in a great many cases meant only temporary relief and the bottom of the problem had not been reached. Many of the diseases treated were directly connected with undernourishment, poor surroundings and lack of education and unless these problems were attacked there was little logic in treating patients who would return to their old environment.

The first attempt at social service other than medical work was the opening of the children's home. Then a non-denominational school was started at the headquarters in St. Anthony and now with two boarding schools in Labrador the problem of education is an integral part of the mission's work.

The women of the coast are expert in hooking, knitting and weaving. In early days the mission undertook to sell their products thus developing an industrial depart-

ment. This latter has been of great value to the people for even in the best of seasons the fisherman, the head of the family, rarely makes more than three hundred dollars, and any surplus earned by his wife at home industry is a welcome addition to the family's budget.

Tuberculosis is rampant on the coast, especially tuberculosis joints. The patients who have been treated for this condition are rarely able to make their living as fishermen and the mission has endeavored to teach the most promising of them carving, toy making, and so forth, so that several of these young people are now self-supporting.

Fishing and sealing are the main occupations of the people. Only in a few localities was any attempt made to grow vegetables and keep cattle. Lack of vegetables and milk played an important part in many of the diseases that were treated. Ten years ago the mission embarked on an agricultural program. First, green houses were built in which plants such as cabbages were raised and sold to the people. If these were transplanted in late June they would mature in the fall. Many new vegetables have been introduced and there is a constant barrage of propaganda on the value of gardens. Only a few of the people kept a cow and no new stock was introduced. Consequently those cows, which were on the coast were small and produced very little milk. The mission experimented in new breeds of cattle and after many trials decided that the Holstein cow was most suitable to the climate. The generosity of Holstein breeders in the United States has made it possible to build up a first class herd of Holsteins. Dr. Joel Goldthwait has given us a modern dairy barn. Pigs, goats, sheep and hens have been introduced.

The splendid harbor at St. Anthony has for generations been a refuge for schooners on the way to Labrador fisheries. Several years ago a Boston philanthropist gave the



"We had to spend a night in this camp, four men and twenty dogs. These camps are built in sheltered clumps of woods and provide shelter for the traveler if he is caught out in bad weather."

mission a marine railway which has been of inestimable value to the fishermen on the coast.

The mission operates five hospitals, the largest with one hundred beds and the smallest with ten. These hospitals are staffed with doctors and nurses and are equipped with X-ray and other modern equipment. Situated between these hospitals are four nursing stations where one or two nurses care for the people and instruct them in public health. Each doctor in charge of a hospital is responsible for all the activities of that station. The doctor who handles the medical work, must supervise industrial, educational and other social services. The doctors at stations where agriculture is carried on are often up against many veterinary problems, and they become expert in handling the difficult obstetrics of the cow. The delivery of a calf in an abnormal presentation will tax the ingenuity and strength of an Irving or a Newell.

The doctors have in-patients to treat, but also are constantly traveling by boat in summer and on dog team in winter. The "kitchen clinic" which has been developed on this coast for winter travel is unique. The largest and most comfortable house in the village is chosen and in the kitchen of this dwelling all those who wish to be "sound-ed", as examination is called in this country, assemble. The ordinary complaints are told to the doctor so that all the neighbors can hear, but private ailments, especially gynaecological are whispered into the ear of the doctor in a corner. In earlier years when there were few hospitals and no nursing stations considerable operating was done on the kitchen table. But now most patients are removed to either a hospital or a nursing home.

Recently the Government has established telegraph in the villages so that friends of the sick can send for help to the main centers. But even now one does not know what he will find when he reaches a case. A year or so ago a telegram came saying

that a woman was sick and needed a doctor. The message said she had a bad breast. Assuming that the condition was a breast abscess and the dog team travel being bad, I took only a few essentials, a scalpel, a tube of ethyl chloride and some dressings and started on a thirty-mile trip. On arrival at the house I was ushered into a small bedroom, found the patient very pale, with a fever and rapid pulse. I asked her which breast was bad. "Oh," she said, "My breasts are all right. I had a baby a week ago and the after birth has not come." When I asked her husband why he had not wired the true condition so that I could have come prepared, he said it wouldn't seem nice to wire about an after birth.

These people show great endurance. Very ill patients which one would hesitate to move in an ambulance over modern roads are here put in a box, wrapped up with quilts, surrounded by hot bricks and flat irons and started on long trips over hills and barrens, through woods and across bays to the hospital on dog team. Some time ago a patient was brought here on dog team forty miles in the middle of the night with a complete placenta praevia. On arrival at the hospital she was pretty well exsanguinized, but after a few hours' rest and transfusion she was ready for Cesarean section. After the section it was necessary to remove the uterus. An hour or two after the operation I went in to see how the patient had stood the trip and the severe operation. She was out of ether and I asked her how she felt. "I feel fine. I was never so comfortable in my life. This is the first time I have ever had a nightdress on."

There are serious problems to contend with here as elsewhere in any charitable work and one meets opposition where one would least expect it. Human nature and denominationalism are the same on the Labrador as in Boston. But it is an extremely interesting type of practice of medicine and I wish that other Harvard men would come up and try it.

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TREASURER'S APPEAL

Each graduate of the Harvard Medical School is a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association.

The activities of the Association are made possible by voluntary contributions of its members. Advertisements continue to make the BULLETIN practically self-supporting so that funds received from the Alumni can be devoted almost entirely to activities for the benefit of the Alumni and medical students.

Further funds were set aside last year to provide financial assistance to medical students in cases of prolonged illness, which exceed the care provided by the Hygiene Department.

To those members of the Association who are regular contributors we wish to express our sincere thanks for their continued support. We hope that their generosity will continue and that others who have been unable to contribute in the past will feel able to do so this year.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

Appeals	\$2,786.22
Advertising	1,255.77
Annual meeting	36.00
Bulletin	5.50
Miscellaneous	39.20

\$4,122.69

Expenditures

Bulletin	\$1,720.64
Petty Cash (postage \$60.00)	90.00
Commencement Fee	50.00
Gifts (Hygiene Dept.)	500.00
(Keep internship files open)	50.00
Council Dinners	20.23
Geographical file	
(printing)	33.31
(file boxes)	20.45
(extra help)	58.63
Annual Meeting	58.23
Appeals (extra letter)	275.04
Salary	950.00
X-ray fund (Hygiene Dept.)	15.00
Office Equipment	7.18
Stationery & Printing	55.26
Typewriter repairs	12.49
Reunions	11.14

\$3,927.58

Bank Balance June 1, 1940 \$2,376.16

LOST MAIL

Several people have notified this office of checks sent in response to the appeals for funds which have never been cashed. On investigating this we found that a number of letters sent to other departments of the Medical School were never received. We have notified the Post Office and put tracers on any letters which we know about. If you have sent us a check which has not been cashed or a notice for the BULLETIN which has not been published we would appreciate hearing from you.

MARSHALL K. BARTLETT, M. D.
Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association was held on June 12, 1940, following a dinner at the Harvard Club of New York. About 200 alumni and guests were present.

In a short business meeting the following items were considered:

The Treasurer and the Secretary read their reports which were approved. Article 5, Section 1, of the Constitution was amended by unanimous approval to read as follows: "The President shall be elected annually. The Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected for the term of three years." The Secretary was asked to cast one ballot for the following new officers, whose nomination had been approved by the Council:

President: Leslie L. Bigelow, '06, of Columbus, Ohio; Vice-President: Reginald Fitz, '09; Treasurer: Marshall K. Bartlett, '28, Secretary: Clark W. Heath, '26; Councillors: Marius N. Smith-Petersen, '14; Thomas H. Lanman, '16; Grantley W. Taylor, '22.

Short addresses were then given by the speakers: Lincoln Davis, James B. Conant, C. Sidney Burwell, Cornelius P. Rhoads. The remarks of Lincoln Davis are reproduced in this issue. President Conant's address contained a plea for the maintenance of democratic traditions and stressed the necessity of academic freedom for the progress of knowledge. Dean Burwell described recent undertakings in the Harvard Medical School. He expressed his appreciation for the keen interest in and devotion to the Harvard Medical School shown by the alumni in various parts of the country. Cornelius P. Rhoads chose as his subject the slow acceptance of scientific discoveries in medicine. In the history of the treatment of diabetes by insulin, for example, he described the great lag in time between the early discoveries, which should have yielded readily the secret of the treatment for this disease, and the discovery of insulin by Banting and his co-workers.

REMARKS OF LINCOLN DAVIS

Retiring President, at the Annual Meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, June 12, 1940.

The Harvard Medical Alumni Association is a live body actively interested in, and proud of, the School, and eager to lend a hand in its advancement. In the past it has made not inconsiderable financial contributions to its exchequer, it has supported teaching fellowships, provided care for seriously sick students, helped in raising funds for endowment and for the dormitory, and established and maintained a flourishing Bulletin which is serving a useful and important function in keeping the alumni in touch with the school and with each other. The slight changes in the by-laws adopted tonight will, I hope, make the Association a more potent and representative force in aiding the school. We have alumni living in every state of the Union, and in twenty-two foreign countries, over 4,880 in all. Such a body should be of great value to the Harvard Medical School. There is an opportunity here which has not been fully developed as yet.

My remarks tonight will be brief. We have distinguished speakers on the program whom I realize you are impatient to hear. I have just three thoughts uppermost in my mind which I will unburden to you in a very few words.

First of all, I and you, too, I am sure, feel sick at heart over the terrible struggle which is now engulfing the civilization of Europe. It seems at first thought futile and myopic to be concerned with our local problems. How insignificant our fight against disease and disability seems when a plague is sweeping over two continents, far more devastating than any epidemic known in history. We must prepare ourselves to meet this crisis, and at the same time we must not let our civilization sink into barbarism. As has been said, it is essential to keep alive here the spark of progress. Medical education and medical research must go on. The daily tasks of doctors at bedside, hospital and laboratory cannot be neglected.

Now just a word on two lesser matters

which confront particularly our profession. At the present moment a wave of unrest is spreading over this country in regard to the adequacy of medical care. There is a demand from many quarters for sweeping changes. I do not pretend for a moment that the present system is perfect, or that it cannot be greatly improved, but I do earnestly plead for moderation, for careful and well considered planning with regard to local conditions, which vary greatly, in instituting any changes.

There seems to be a demand in some quarters for a comprehensive, sweeping national plan, a panacea, and the old way of trial and error is openly derided.

I always supposed that the great progress which has been made in the past was the result of repeated experimentation, which is in fact the outmoded method of trial and error. I fear the comprehensive totalitarian plan; the greater the plan the greater the error is likely to be.

There is another matter of less consequence which has given some of us considerable concern. I note with satisfaction that no less an authority on education than Ex-President A. Lawrence Lowell has expressed emphatic views on the subject. I refer to the inordinate length of time required for medical education today. I cannot but approve of the laudable objective of adequate education and training of practitioners of medicine, for the protection of the public. The fact is, however, that our young men now entering upon the practice of medicine are no longer young, many are actually approaching middle age. This applies particularly to the specialists whose certification requires so many years of hospital training (at least five, I believe). These hospital interns in their final years we call residents, but the term is becoming somewhat of a misnomer, as so many of these

well matured men maintain homes of their own outside of the hospital, with wives and children.

Has not the pendulum swung too far? It seems to me that either the course should be curtailed, or medical training begun at an earlier age, so that medical men, even specialists, might be ready to start actual practice about the age of thirty. Truly the art is becoming even longer and the time even more fleeting than in the days of Hippocrates.

HONORS TO FRANK HOWARD LAHEY

A number of friends of Frank Howard Lahey '04 have just published a volume in honor of his 60th birthday. (The book is reviewed in this issue by Richard Miller). He was made President-Elect of the American Medical Association at its Annual Session last June. Harvard Medical Alumni will take pleasure in the acclaim which Dr. Lahey has been given and which he so richly deserves. We will subscribe to the sentence which appears in the dedication to the birthday volume: "You have honored medicine, and medicine delights to honor you."

MEDICAL NATIONAL SCHOLARS

Three outstanding candidates have been chosen for admission to the Harvard Medical School under the "long-term" National Scholarship plan of the School. The men are James S. Clarke, (Harvard '40), of La Grange, Ill., winner of the Daniel Fiske Jones National Scholarship; Martin E. Flipse, A.B. (Hope Coll. '40), of Douglaston, N. Y., winner of the Edward S. Harkness National Scholarship; and Winsor C. Schmidt, B.S. (Yale '40), of Rye, N. Y., winner of the Harvard Medical School National Scholarship.

MEDICAL SCHOOL NOTES

(From time to time the Bulletin will publish notes concerning some of the most important happenings in the Medical School. If they seem to the reader too brief and informal it is because space does not permit a complete description of the many events and changes which are taking place in so large an institution as ours. Ed.)

Perhaps the most profoundly significant happening in the Harvard Medical School in recent years has been the passing of Hans Zinsser, Charles Wilder Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology, which occurred on September 3, 1940.* Dr. Shattuck writes movingly of him in this issue. All alumni will wish to read "As I Remember Him: The Biography of R. S."

The Department of Bacteriology and Immunology will carry on its important work this coming year with John F. Enders its acting head. Frederick Herman Verhoeff has retired as Professor of Ophthalmic Research and Director of the Howe Laboratory. His successor has not yet been chosen. J. Herbert Waite has retired as clinical Professor of Ophthalmology. Important changes in the Department of Ophthalmology are therefore to be expected, but these are not as yet settled. At the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, John Homans has retired. Soma Weiss has completed a successful first year as Head of the Department of Medicine at the Brigham Hospital. Chester S. Keefer has left the Medical School and the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory to become Professor of Medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine and Director of the Evans Memorial Laboratory. James M. Faulkner will be associated with him. Milan A. Logan is leaving the Department of Biological Chemistry to become Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Cincinnati. He is being succeeded by Eric G. Ball, formerly Associate in Physiological Chemistry at Johns Hopkins. The Committee on Pharmacotherapy is attempting to bring into cooperative

action many departments of the University which are concerned with therapy. Naturally, the three departments that participate most actively in this work are Medicine and Pharmacology in the Medical School and Chemistry in the College. An excellent teacher has been added to the Department of Pharmacology as Assistant Professor of Pharmacotherapy: Edwin B. Astwood, formerly Associate in Obstetrics at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Astwood will help to bridge the gap between the teaching of formal pharmacology and the clinical administration of drugs.

John E. Gordon is now back from England but will return soon with the medical research unit which he is organizing for service in Great Britain. Three base hospital units have been set up on paper in cooperation with the Surgeon General. Base Hospital No. 5 is organized in association with the Harvard Medical School. Elliott Cutler is its acting director and the officers are men holding teaching posts at the School. The Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston City Hospital each have organized a unit taking as officers men from their respective staffs. These are by no means the only preparedness activities in the school, but they are the most dramatic and the most immediately practical. Here and there certain changes in research have been made to meet current problems in various fields so that, for example, the epidemiology of typhus and the treatment of shock are receiving renewed interest. Various committees have been formed and a good deal of foresight is being shown in the field of medical preparedness.

Since the death of Arthur T. Legg, the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission has undergone a certain reorganization and is actively continuing an important and interesting research program. John E. Gordon is chairman of the Commission. William T. Green has recently been appointed Director of Clinics, and W. Lloyd Aycock continues as Director of Field and Laboratory Studies.

In regard to the students themselves we have the word of Dean Burwell that the

*A memorial meeting to Dr. Zinsser was held at the school in his own amphitheater on October 8. (See Supplement)

class which is entering this autumn is a "fine looking bunch of boys." They ought to be an outstanding group (if not in pulchritude, at least in native ability) for the Committee on Admissions is selecting them with ever increasing care. Their comfort in Vanderbilt Hall is being taken into account. A music room has been fitted out and the library has been re-decorated with new lights and new chairs. Dining room rates have been altered so that more students may feel able to eat there. Parking facilities have been provided, which must be a relief to the local police as well as to the undergraduate who has had to struggle against the threat of illegal parking.

TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION

The Class of 1915 held its twenty-fifth reunion in Boston on June 14 and 15, 1940, a two-day celebration which was exceptionally well attended by classmates from all sections of the country. Out of eighty-four members of the Class now alive, forty-one were present at some or all of the functions during the two days. Twenty-two others replied to the notices, but could not be present. Twelve classmates have died since graduation. Four men came from California, two from Colorado, two from Missouri, and many from other points in the Middle West, as well as a large group from the Eastern States and the vicinity of Boston. Enthusiasm for the Medical School and good fellowship were the keynotes of the gathering. Much interest had been aroused by the publication of two interesting news bulletins concerning classmates and their activities under the direction of Dr. Walter C. Allen of Rochester, New York.

The following men attend the reunion:

Edward B. Allen, Walter C. Allen, Hiram H. Amiral, Paul Appleton, Arlie V. Bock, George P. Brown, Herman C. Bumpus, Freeman P. Clason, Edwin N. Cleaves, Samuel Cline, Edgar C. Cook, Edward J. Cummings, John F. Curtin, Kenneth L. Dole, John G. Downing, George F. Dwinell, G. Philip Grabfield, Francis T. H'Doubler, John S. Hodgson, Joseph C. Horan, Arthur M. Jackson, James C. Janney, William J. Kerr, Edward K. Lee, Jerome J. McCaffrey, Donald J. McPherson, Philip McQuesten, Meredith Malory, Fabyan Packard, William A. Perkins,

Ira W. Richardson, Arthur F. Sargent, Joseph H. Shortell, Horace K. Sowles, Arthur E. Strauss, Langdon T. Thaxter, Harold Thomas, Cassell C. Tucker, George W. VanGorder, Leonard M. Van Stone, Harry W. Woodward.

The reunion began with a business meeting held in the Faculty Room of the Medical School on Friday morning, June 14. After the business, the Class had the pleasure of listening to four speakers each of whom brought a message of great interest. First, President Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, speaking in a reminiscent mood, told of some of the happenings of the School in our day and particularly emphasized the strides which had been made in medical knowledge and methods in the past quarter-century, suggesting in his talk that the best thing for the men now would be to take the course of study all over again and see how they would come out in the light of present knowledge.

Professor Walter B. Cannon talked about his research activities since 1915, and brought out many points of great interest.

Dean Burwell discussed the budget, the needs of the School both present and future, and the financial prospects, pointing out particularly where and how the Alumni may help the most in solving these problems.

Professor Cecil K. Drinker finally described the present personnel of the teaching staff, how the important figures whom we knew so well twenty-five years ago had been replaced as time and change required, and of the constant efforts being made to maintain and raise the standards of this great center of Medical Education.

After the formal meeting, the Class adjourned to Vanderbilt Hall for a delicious buffet luncheon, after which it motored to the Hoosic-Whisick Club in Canton, Massachusetts, for an afternoon outing. Golf was enjoyed by many who came prepared, and the important business of social enjoyment and the true reunion spirit was indulged to the utmost.

In the evening there followed a sumptuous Class Banquet served at the Club. On this occasion a stirring address was given by Classmate Dr. Harold Thomas, for many years active as a Medical Missionary

in China, who is now home on furlough.

On this first day also, the wives of classmates who had accompanied their husbands to the reunion, gathered at Vanderbilt Hall and enjoyed a motor trip to the North Shore, stopping at the Town Lyne House in Lynnfield, Massachusetts for dinner. Mrs. Horace K. Sowles was chairman of the Ladies' Committee.

The following day, June 15, hospital visits were made, and more than thirty classmates took this opportunity to renew their acquaintance with the scenes of their early labors and note the changes which have taken place since their internships and student days.

At one o'clock, all classmates and their wives assembled at the Harvard Business School Faculty Club for luncheon, and the Class Pictures. Following this, a motor caravan proceeded to Harvard, Massachusetts, where the entire party was entertained at the country home of Dr. and Mrs. Arlie V. Bock. In the evening a large group attended the Pop Concert at Symphony Hall, Boston, and thus concluded a most satisfactory and interesting two days of comradeship and sociability.

An important activity of the Committee in charge of the Reunion was the raising of a Class Fund which was donated to the Medical School for unrestricted use. The response of the Class members to the Committee's appeal was very gratifying, and the amount of \$1,450 was subscribed and turned over to Dean Burwell for the needs of the School. This gift was in line with the custom established by the action of other recent classes at their reunion meetings and it is strongly urged that the custom be continued by succeeding classes. The Class of 1915 has already had a post-reunion meeting of the Committee, held in early October 1940, to make plans for future reunions and particularly to consider ways by which they can help increase the endowment of the Medical School in the future. The suggestion is made that other classes give serious and organized thought to this important matter and begin planning well ahead of their reunion dates, not waiting until the time for the event is almost upon them. In this way more effective help can be given the Medical School to continue and extend its usefulness in the ever-increasing scope of medical education.



President Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell, Arlie V. Bock, Dean Burwell



CLASS OF 1915



CLASS OF 1925

FIFTEENTH REUNION

On the night of June 11th, 1940, forty of the one hundred and fifteen living members of the Class of 1925 assembled at the Harvard Club in New York for their fifteenth reunion. Those present were:

Bob Baldridge	Willard Johnson
Cabot Brown	Leo Lionberger
Jim Baty	Bob Linton
Warren Brubaker	Ralph Miller
Dick Buker	Harold Morrill
Stew Clifford	Steve Maddock
Al Cloud	Howard Patterson
Linn Cooper	Maurice Pike
Dick Cattell	Jack Rhees
Ed Dunn	Bob Rogers
Ernest Kyle	Larry Sloan
Jacob Holzman	Bill Salter
Fran Kellogg	Clarence Traver
Phil McCrum	Fran Twinem
Emil Falk	Ben Tenney
Henry Faxon	Leo Taran
Roy Fulton	Dud Walker
Jim Greene	Pete Weiss
Erel Guidone	Bill Wishard
Fred Hemsath	

Arrangements were effectively executed by Twinem, Patterson and others, including an accordion player (the hit of the entertainment). The affair was audible as far as Sixth Avenue. Tickets were sold by Fran Twinem. Music of a high order was rendered by the '25 quartette (Faxon, Brown, Tenney and Cooper), accompanied by the accordion player who also furnished incidental airs between courses.

After dinner formal speeches from the platform were given by Linn Cooper, Steve Maddock and others, touching on war, patriotism, politics and other topics of current importance. An informal talk was then given by every member present, reporting on his progress to date. Without fear of contradiction we place the very informing talk of Dick Buker as the high light of the evening. Recently returned to this country from Burma he spoke of his work with the lepers and the importance of economics as well as medicine in their handling. Without going into details, he spoke of the development of leprosy in monkeys and the work of certain men in showing that if the natives eat dasheen (tuba lily family) they develop much more severe cases of leprosy. Seventeen percent of the population with

which he works has leprosy. Dick is back in this country on a furlough at Hebron, Maine. In Burma he has charge of a 50-bed hospital in a town of five thousand Shans, two hundred miles south east of Mandalay and two hundred miles from the nearest railroad. Here he has developed a native medical school and trained native doctors and nurses. He recently printed a synopsis of medicine in the Shan language to help in teaching. He has 800 lepers under his care. Much interest was shown by all present at the reunion in Dick's work.

Telegrams and letters of greeting were received and read from Arias, Blair, Burroughs, Charnock, Cook, Dye, Lesser, E. Miller, Palmer, Parks, Pressman, Rosenblatt, Speare and Saunders.

In our recent Class Letter, mention was made of the 1935 pool of income. At that reunion the minimum was \$3,000.00 and the maximum \$20,000.00 with \$7,000.00 the average. In making this statement we were corrected by one of our members who reported by mail that in 1935 his income was \$44,000.00 and that for the last few years it was over \$50,000.00. So far as those attending the reunion this year was concerned, the minimum was \$2,000.00 and the maximum \$40,000.00 and the average \$11,043.00.

If you will turn to the Journal of the American Medical Association for May, 1925, you will find liberal comment devoted to the class of 1925. The most serious problem discussed at the reunion was that of the class gift to the Medical School at our 25th reunion ten years hence. In order to meet the need of unrestricted funds for the Medical School the thought was expressed, and met with enthusiastic approval, that our class should present to the Medical School at our 25th reunion a gift of \$10,000.00, this money to be invested by the University, the income of which is to be used solely for the School. The plan met with unanimous approval of all present and the secretary was instructed to proceed with plans for starting the fund.

Regarding this gift, Dean Burwell says in a letter to the Class of '25 the following:

"Such gifts as these are useful to the School in several ways. In the first place they help to supply the great need for unrestricted money, that is, for funds which can be used for immediate and urgent needs of the Medical School; second, as gifts from the graduates of the School, they offer heartening evidence to the faculty of the interest of the alumni, and it encourages other donors to know that the alumni of the School consider it worth supporting. I am delighted to know that the Class of 1925 has this excellent purpose, and also that it is proceeding to plan for this gift a long time in advance. The task of medicine today is a very large one, and the Class of 1925 will be permanently useful in carrying out this task and in helping the Harvard Medical School to attain greater heights of usefulness and accomplishment."

The following alumni notes were announced at the class reunion:

Arnulfo Arias was elected president of the Republic of Panama by 85,000 votes for a four-year term.* A letter from him says in part: "This election is a turning point in

*According to *Time*, Oct. 14, 1940, the results of the election were: Arias, 107,759; Alfaro, 3,022.—ED.

my life and it is my sincere intention to dedicate my best efforts to the good of my country. You may tell my classmates that they can be assured that I will so conduct my administration that they will always recall with pride that we are graduates of the same University."

Bill Cox is practising surgery in Lewiston, Maine, and is a member of the American Board of Surgery.

Homer Humiston has entered the private practice of urology at 1512 Medical Arts Building, Tacoma, Washington.

George Saunders, who was unable to attend the reunion, sent a special letter of greeting from St. Croix, the Virgin Islands.

Alexander Stone is listed in the 1940 'phone book of Brooklyn, N. Y., but none of the boys have seen him.

Travis Burroughs informs us that Wang has been sick in China with tuberculosis. Yang died at the Yale in China Medical School of a ruptured appendix several years ago.

The list of uncertainties in our class has been reduced to the following: Bradley, Celce, Curtis, Davidson, Fu, Lumb, McConkey, Smithwick. Any word from them will be appreciated.



MEMORIAL TO
SMITH OWEN DEXTER, M.D. '33

Friends of the late Smith Owen Dexter, M.D., wish to establish a permanent memorial which will carry on the spirit and intellectual interests which characterized him during his career in medicine. Accordingly, a fund is to be raised and presented to Harvard University to found the Smith Owen Dexter Memorial Book Shelf. It will be located at the Boston City Hospital in the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory where Dr. Dexter was a member of the Staff from 1936 to 1938. Each volume will be identified by a book plate with this inscription:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY OF
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL
IN MEMORY OF
SMITH OWEN DEXTER, M. D.
1906-1939

A GIFT OF FRIENDS FOR USE AT THE
THORNDIKE MEMORIAL LABORATORY
BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

These books will be of the type that are essential aids to young men carrying on careers like that of Dr. Dexter in medical investigation. The selection of books will be made by the Director and Associate Director of the Laboratory in collaboration with younger members of the Staff.

It is believed that a fund of five hundred dollars would ensure the purchase of important volumes over a long period of time and thereby create a living memorial to Dr. Dexter.

It is requested that contributions be made payable to Harvard University and be sent

to Dr. Thomas Hale Ham, Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM B. CASTLE
THOMAS HALE HAM
CHARLES A. JANEWAY
GEORGE R. MINOT

September, 1940.

TENTH REUNION

The Class of 1930 met for its tenth reunion at Boston on Saturday, June 15. A morning meeting was held in the Faculty room at the Medical School. The class was addressed by Dr. Burwell, who discussed some of the financial aspects concerning the school as well as some of the changes which had taken place since our graduation. Dr. Soma Weiss talked about the various changes he believed were taking place both in the teaching and practice of medicine. The talks were followed by a lively question period and free discussion of many of the points brought out.

In a short business meeting that followed, Dr. Lee Kendall was elected treasurer of the class.

A dinner was held at the Harvard Club in the evening which was attended by nearly half of the class. Representatives were present from points as distant as Texas and Arizona and nearly all of the members of the class from the vicinity of Boston and New England attended.

During the morning meeting plans for a gift to the school at the time of the 25th reunion were discussed. It was decided to appoint a committee to look into this matter, and the class will be informed when a suitable scheme is evolved.

BOOK REVIEW

FRANK HOWARD LAHEY—BIRTHDAY VOLUME. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois and Baltimore, Maryland, June 1, 1940.

This excellent book is a fitting tribute to Dr. Lahey. The format is attractive, the type easy to read, the size one which is conveniently handled. A dedicatory tribute is followed by 466 pages in which are found 51 contributions by 54 authors. Of these articles 47 deal with medicine and surgery, two with organization, and two, by Dr. Walter Alvarez and Dr. Arthur Booth, are short and feeling congratulatory messages to the one whom the volume honors.

To review this work adequately, in a short space, is an impossible task. Among the 54 contributors are men of eminence in the medical profession from all over the United States, and Canada. They represent the leading medical schools and hospitals, and it is interesting that 10 of them are graduates of the Harvard Medical School. Throughout the articles run references to the significant contributions which Dr. Lahey has made to recent advances in surgery, particularly in the surgery of the gastro-intestinal tract and the thyroid gland.

An analysis of the titles reveals the paths along which present day interest in general surgery runs; of the 49 papers dealing with theory and practice, 27 are concerned with the gastro-intestinal tract, 8 with the thyroid gland, 3 with the thoracic viscera, and the remaining 11 may be classed as miscellaneous. Twelve articles present different phases of the study and treatment of lesions of the stomach and duodenum; there are 4 on the biliary passages, and four on the colon and rectum. Peptic ulcer, its complications and its treatment, are thoroughly discussed by the leading authorities in the country. Dr. Lahey's interest in, and influence on the development of our treatment of these conditions, are too well known to require comment.

The smaller number of articles on the thyroid gland, interesting and important though they be, lead one to the inevitable conclusion that Dr. Lahey has himself found the solution of many of the problems in this field of surgery, which has now reached a fairly standardized level.

To single out names from the list of 54 authors is hardly appropriate, but the definitive character of the contributions is evidenced by the mention of merely a few from outside Boston—Abell, Alvarez, Balfour, Brunn, Henry Cave, Collier, George Crile, Gatch, Evarts Graham, Roscoe Graham, Ivy, Joyce, Kerr, McClure,

Orr, Penberthy, Pfeiffer, Rankin, Stone, Walters, and Ray Lyman Wilbur.

This volume, entirely aside from the personal interest one has in it as a tribute to a friend who is an internationally famous surgeon and graduate of this School, is well worth studying from cover to cover; it is a collection of up-to-date essays on many of the vital medical and surgical problems of the day. It is a good book, and every member of the profession who can do so should possess it and read it. Dr. Lahey can be as proud of it as its authors are of him.

In concluding this all too brief résumé it is fitting to quote, in part, from the dedicatory page—

"To Dr. Frank Howard Lahey—We of the medical profession, partakers of that fame which you have gained for us no less than for yourself, offer to you this birthday volume, in which you will find yourself reflected more often than we intend to confess. You have honored medicine, and medicine delights to honor you."

RICHARD H. MILLER, '10.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY MONOGRAPHS IN MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

With the purpose of encouraging the publication of books and monographs of scientific importance by members of the Harvard Medical School and the Harvard School of Public Health; and of adding to the distinction both of the two schools and of the Harvard University Press by the publication under their auspices of a noteworthy series of monographs in medicine and public health, an editorial committee has been appointed to select books and monographs to be included in a series entitled *Harvard University Monographs in Medicine and Public Health*.

The members of the committee are Dr. A. Baird Hastings, Chairman, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Dr. James Howard Means, Dr. S. Burt Wolbach, and Dr. Katherine R. Drinker, Executive Secretary.

Number 1 of the Monograph Series—to be published in November by the Harvard University Press—will be "The Endocrine Function of Iodine" by Dr. William T. Salter. Additional titles, now in prospect, will be announced later in the year.

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NECROLOGY

1870-71

HECTOR SUTHERLAND died at New Glasgow, N. S., January 25, 1935.

1871

JOHN COTTON died at Burnt Hills, N. Y., April 27, 1940.

1873-74

BURNHAM ROSWELL BENNER died at Lowell, Mass., May 29, 1940.

1881

FREDERICK TERRELL died at San Antonio, Texas, March 11, 1940.

1882

HERBERT WESTON MCLAUTHLIN died at Denver, Colo., April 30, 1939.

1885

GEORGE GRAY SEARS died at Boston, Mass., May 27, 1940.

1886

HERBERT PIERCY NOTTAGE died at Upland, Calif., September 15, 1939.

1887

STEPHEN HASKELL BLODGETT died at Batavia, N. Y., September 3, 1940.

MYRON PRESTON DENTON died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 22, 1940.

JOSEPH PAYSON CLARK died at Boston, Mass., July 21, 1940.

1888

AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE died at Bar Harbor, Me., August 23, 1940.

1889

GEORGE FRANKLIN HARDING died at Brookline, Mass., May 16, 1940.

1890

THOMAS LINCOLN JENKINS died at Crawford, Me., July 29, 1940.

ALBERT EDWARD ROGERS died at Boston, Mass., August 8, 1940.

1890-92

ORMAN BROWN HUMPHREY died at Coral Gables, Fla., February 24, 1940.

1892

GEORGE GUY BAILEY died at Ipswich, Mass., March 31, 1940.

EDWARD ALLEN PEASE died at Pasadena, Calif., June 19, 1940.

1891-92

ALBERT MILO SHATTUCK died at Worcester, Mass., May 26, 1940.

1891-95

ERNEST DRUCILLA BURDEN died at Boston, Mass., June 9, 1940.

1895

HENRY DUDLEY YOUNG died at Van Nuys, Calif., November 22, 1939.

1896

CLAES JULIUS ENEBUSKE died at Lund, Sweden, July 4, 1940.

1895-96

JOSEPH WILLIAMS SCHERESCHEWSKY died at West Harwich, Mass., July 9, 1940.

1897

GEORGE WILTON MOOREHOUSE died at Cleveland, O., July 14, 1939.

1898

CHARLES BURTON WORMELLÉ died at Allston, Mass., September 16, 1940.

1898-99

JOSEPH LEWIS MULHERN died at Augusta, Ga., April 8, 1940.

1899

FERDINAND AUGUSTUS BINFORD died at Hyannis, Mass., September 1, 1940.

WALTER HENRY RICE died at Cambridge, Mass., April 19, 1940.

JOHN JOSEPH WHORISKEY died at Scituate, Mass., July 26, 1940.

1900

GEORGE LEMAN COLLINS died at Washington, D. C., June 16, 1940.

WILLIAM OAKES HEWITT died at Boston, Mass., April 27, 1940.

OSCAR RICHARDSON died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1940.

1901

BENONI MOWRY LATHAM died at Taunton, Mass., July 24, 1940.

1906

ARTHUR EDWIN DARLING died at Boston, Mass., June 19, 1940.

1907

TORR WAGNER HARMER died at Boston, Mass., October 2, 1940.

LAWRENCE CLARKE SWAN died at Beverly, Mass., October 2, 1940.

1908

EDMUND FRANCIS WALSH died at Nahant, Mass., August 20, 1940.



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1922

WALTER WENDELL FRAY died at Pittsford, N. Y., July 10, 1940.

1926-28

CARLETON NORWOOD MORROW died at Scituate, Mass., July 6, 1940.

1927

PETER FERRINI died at Wolfboro, Mass., August 5, 1940.

ALUMNI NOTES

1895

Timothy Leary, medical examiner for the southern district of Suffolk County, Mass., for thirty years, retired from that post in May, having reached the compulsory retirement age of seventy.

1901

A class dinner was held June 21, 1940, at the Harvard Club, Boston. Twenty-four members were present, and the president, David Cheever presided. After the dinner, Dr. Charles H. Tozier showed some of his films, still and moving pictures in color of Mexico.

Horace Binney has retired from active practice but still holds the position of visiting surgeon to the Boston Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mattapan.

Upon the invitation of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, David Townsend, '01, attended the dedication on June 6 of the new U. S. Marine Hospital in Brighton, Mass. He paid special tribute to the memory of his great-grandfather, Dr. David Townsend, M.D. (Hon.) 1813, director of the old Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., from 1809 to 1829 and consulting physician on the first staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The elder doctor's son, Dr. Solomon Davis Townsend, M.D. 1815, assisted his father at the Marine Hospital from 1818 to 1827 and later, in recognition of the son's service to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the "Townsend Ward" in the latter institution was named for him.

1902

Robert L. DeNormandie of Lincoln has been appointed a trustee of the Tewksbury, Mass., State Hospital.

Ernest L. Hunt has been re-appointed associate medical examiner of the 11th district, Worcester County, Mass.

1904

J. Dellinger Barney has moved his office to 374 Marlboro St., Boston.

The American Medical Association has appointed Walter G. Phippen of Salem, Mass., to a committee on preparedness which will work with the Federal Government on military medical needs. Phippen is president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1905

Ralph E. Stone of Beverly, has been re-appointed medical examiner of Essex County, Mass.

1906

Gilman L. Chase has been appointed associate medical examiner of the 4th Worcester district of Massachusetts.

1907

William J. Brickley, medical examiner of Suffolk County, has been elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Legal Society.

1910

Warren F. Draper of the United States Public Health Service, has been elected president of the Academy of Medicine of Washington, D. C.

1911

Carl M. Robinson received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of Sc.D., on June 15.

1917

Karl Menninger has returned to his home in Topeka, Kan., to resume work at the Menniger Clinic after a year in New York doing post-graduate work and completing the manuscript of a new book. On August 1 the Menninger Sanitarium and the Southard School, Topeka, opened an office in the RKO Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

1924

Charles H. Kimberley, an associate of the Austen Riggs Foundation for the last six years, has been appointed its medical director.

1925

Arnulfo Arias has been elected President of the Republic of Panama.

1928

A daughter was born May 16 to Perry C. Baird and Margaretta (Gibbons) Baird.

1929

Elmer H. Gillespie has moved his office to 1101 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

1931

Charles H. Bradford has sailed for England with six other American surgeons. The group consists of twelve medical volunteers headed by

